

Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

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by Lieutenant-General Van Tien Dung

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In the closing days of June the whole of South Vietnam was ablaze with the flames of victories of the L.A.F. From Central Trung Bo to Eastern Nam Bo, the South Vietnamese people repeatedly dealt hammering blows at the U.S. and puppet troops. Within only a few days, from June 17 to June 20 the L.A.F. scored two successive resounding victories respectively in Tha Dau Mot, Ba Ria, Tan An—Cholon and Kontum. In Tha Dau Mot, after two days of fierce attack, the first brigade of the 1st U.S. Infantry Division, compelling the enemy to shrink and stick together, on June 17 the L.A.F. mounted a sudden surprise attack north of Dong Cu, wiping out a battalion, destroying another, and capturing large quantities of arms and military equipment. The next day, on June 18, the L.A.F. in Ba Ria inflicted a bloody

ATTACK UNREMITTINGLY

defeat on U.S. Infantry Division 9 at Ngai Giao. In 40 minutes of fighting they completely annihilated four infantry and artillery companies, an armoured unit, killing on the spot 500 enemies including the whole regimental command, and wounding many others. On June 19, the same Division received another telling blow, this time at the hands of the L.A.F. and people in Tan An. Following a hard fight to first U.S. reports, more than 150 G.I.'s were killed or wounded and four aircraft were shot down. Three days later, on June 22, the L.A.F. and people in Kontum gave a heavy punch to U.S. Airborne Brigade 173 near Dac To, inflicting heavy losses to the battalions of U.S. troops. The U.S. command

admitted that nearly 170 G.I.'s were killed, wounded or missing and two lead platoons were completely annihilated. Before the U.S. troops had recovered from these stunning blows, on the night of June 25, the L.A.F. launched another fierce attack against the U.S. forces at Dau Tieng (Tha Dau Mot), causing to the enemy such heavy losses that the U.S. command in Saigon had to make a vague statement by saying that they "could not yet determine the losses in aircraft and material at the airfield".

Simultaneously with those five consecutive victories from June 15 to June 21, the L.A.F. in Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Gia Lai, Bien Hoa, etc. repeatedly attacked the U.S. marine divisions,

Infantry Division 4, Air Mobile Cavalry Division and Armoured Regiment 11. Thus, the U.S. aggressors in South Vietnam have again experienced "the biggest defeat days", to quote a familiar term used by Washington.

The recent victorious attacks of the L.A.F. in the areas of Eastern Nam Bo and the Western High Plateaus which followed up the great victories in Quang Tri and Thua Thien battlefield or in the plain of South Trung Bo, in the Western High Plateaus or in the Mekong Delta, or in Eastern Nam Bo, have considerably increased the difficulties and embarrassments of the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen. After their bitter defeat in the dry season, the U.S. and puppets, struck by terror, are fearing a new counter-offensive of the L.A.F. They

eagerly want to know where and when the L.A.F. will strike. On the Quang Tri—Thua Thien battlefield or in the plain of South Trung Bo, in the Western High Plateaus or in the Mekong Delta, or in Eastern Nam Bo, by their repeated victories the South Vietnamese soldiers and people have given them a firm answer: they will be attacked in any place and at any time. In fact, they were attacked while being off guard in their fortifications, as in Ngai Giao, while they went out for raids as in the north Dong Cu battle, while they were moving as in Dac To and while they were staying at

INFORMATION WEEKLY — E.O. : 45 Tran Hung Dao Street — Hanoi — D.R.V. — Tel. 3841

VIETNAM COURIER

July 3
1967

No 117

4th Year

FIVE RESOUNDING VICTORIES OF THE L.A.F. IN A WEEK

L.A.F. - Fighters

1967

THU DAU MOT:

— One U.S. Battalion Completely Wiped Out at Dong Cu, Another Badly Maimed (June 12).

— 8th Raid on Dau Tieng Airfield: 40 G.I.'s Put out of Action (June 25).

BA RIA:

After a 40-Minute Violent Assault against an Encampment of a U.S. Regiment at Ngai Giao: 4 Infantry and Artillery Companies and One Armoured Squadron Completely Destroyed, 500 U.S. Aggressors Wiped Out Including the Regimental Command (June 18).

TAN AN — CHO LON:

154 Men of U.S. Infantry Division 9 Killed, 4 Aircraft Brought Down (June 19).

KONTUM:

U.S. Airborne Brigade 173 Intercepted at Dac To. American Confession: 167 U.S. Soldiers Killed, Wounded or Missing, 2 Lead Platoons Virtually Wiped Out (June 22).

(continued page 6)

VINH QUANG VILLAGE SAVAGELY RAZED

AFTER their bombing and shelling of the Northern part of the demilitarized zone, U.S. planes bombed and strafed south of the Ben Hai river fiercely attacked Vinh Quang village (lying on the Ben-Hai River) and Cua Tung through which passes the pre-diagonal demarcation line.

Between June 20 and June 23 in particular, U.S. planes and warships mounted savage artillery attacks.

From June 20 to 23, many flights of U.S. planes guided by planes of the reconnaissance planes dropped bombs on Vinh Quang village at every 15 minutes nearly 700 bombs of various types: bombs were scattered densely populated hamlets, and on the shelters. At the same time, U.S. artillery pieces from ships and aircraft from artillery bases on the other side of the 17th parallel violently shelled the about 5000 civilians. The anti-air raid defense was still as civil as ever. Many persons were killed right in their shelters (mostly women and children) and on the shelters. On June 21, U.S. aircraft

also bombed this village 7 times. Just 22, 80 more cannon rounds were lammed on this populated area.

On June 21, U.S. aircraft

WAR OF EXTERMINATION— The American Aggressors' Way to Inevitable Defeat

also bombed this village 7 times. Just 22, 80 more cannon rounds were lammed on this populated area.

On June 21, U.S. aircraft rained the village 31 times and U.S. war vessels and artillery shelled 5000 civilians including 300 children.

This is one of the bloodiest raids mounted by U.S. planes warships and warships against a small village of North Vietnam. It caused a great shock among the people and public opinion in North Vietnam.

On June 27, 1967, the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry issued a statement energetically denouncing these vicious bombing and shelling and demanding that the U.S. government immediately and firmly end its criminal policy of bombing the North Vietnam. They were carried out in the Northern part of the demilitarized zone.

The statement also calls on the people of all governments, countries and peoples in the world to give their support to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people, sternly condemn the towering crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists, and stay their bloody hands.

ONCE again, the news came to sum of consciousness all over the world as a deep shock: American aircraft, artillery and warships, operating series of attacks, had launched concentrated attacks on Vinh Quang, a small fisherman's village lying on the Ben-Hai River along the 17th parallel. Nearly one hundred villagers were killed, mainly women and children, in their shelters, in an area that lies in the northern part of the demilitarized zone. This was one more bloody massacre perpetrated by the American aggressors in North Vietnam's territory.

On the occasion, the government demanded on the provisional military demarcation line, which for thirteen years now the Northwest war machine and their flunkies have been plotting to occupy this buffer zone, to restore normal security. Besides plotting to perpetuate the division of our country, they have been attempting to intensify and expand the war. The Pentagon has been mentioning plans to expand the demarcation territory north of the provisional military demarcation line, while raids on Hanoi and Haiphong have been

increased. But all the new steps in war escalation cannot, contrary to the White House's wishes, rouse the aggressors to even more barbarous and cruel means to intensify the war of aggression in South Vietnam.

With the repeated assaults of the Liberation troops in the provinces south of the 17th parallel.

We fully realize that in spite of their bitter failures, the aggressors will persist in war escalation. They will bring in more troops and resort to even more barbarous and cruel means to intensify the war of aggression in the South and their attacks on the North. That is precisely why our people in the North are determined to take all measures to counter their steps in war escalation, and over the past few months, the most important measure of punishment to them in the South and in the North, on either side of the provisional demarcation line.

The Vietnamese people are facing a cruel war of extermination. We are determined to defend it. By waging this war, the American imperialists are inevitably heading for their defeat.

SCHEMES OF GENOCIDE

(On U.S. air attacks on dykes in the D.R.V.)

Coastal dykes in Quang Ninh and the Hai Phong area were also attacked. Raids against dykes and water conservancy works have been intensified in recent days. This is a way of approach of the rainy season.

Up to now these raids have not caused catastrophic results; it was because of the efforts made by the government and the people of Vietnam in protecting and repairing the dykes and hydraulic works.

What is shown out of the USIS bulletin is that the population of the North, particularly in delta formed by river silt, the most important of which is the Red River delta which is 15,000 square kilometers, is faced with a population of over ten million. These important plains had been converted into arable land by the efforts of labour of the masses. In Thai Binh, Nam Ha, Hai Duong, Bac Giang, Ha Tay which are riverside areas situated in the delta of the Red River, dykes were attacked at numerous places, particularly in July, August and September 1966, i.e. during the flood season. From the 1st to the 10th of August, the Red River dykes on a large scale during the flood season with a view to starving millions of people.

This especially crime must be denounced and condemned. Unable to gain the better of the Vietnamese people on the battlefield, American imperialists have resorted to a way ofextermination through mass extermination.

To bring out in full relief the far-reaching consequences of this crime, we will deal briefly with the importance of dykes and water conservancy works in the life of the Vietnamese people.

Archaeological surveys have shown that during the ten

(Continued page 7)

JOHNSON'S DREAM

THE following happened in North Vietnam more than thirty years ago, under French colonial rule:

"The river having broken or overflowed, it dykes a muddy stream rushing on the cultivated lands. A kind of cascade washed away the soil around the houses. The people took refuge with their cattle on the higher-lying lands; when they returned, they found their houses had collapsed, and on these vast desolate expanses, there was not a single blade of grass, a single tree, a single grain, a single sign on life."

That is what Johnson is dreaming of in 1967, when he deliberately orders attacks on the dykes to cause flood to the U.S. imperialists, com-

peting many bloody crimes in South Vietnam, colluding with the U.S. imperialists to administer Japan and opposing peace and security in Asia and the world.

It was sponsored by the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front, the Vietnam Asian-American Solidarity Committee, the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions and the Vietnam Khoa

Friendship Association.

Following the opening speech by Le Thanh Nghi, the Vice Chairman, the important significance of the great successes recorded by the heroic Korean people under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, was highly praised by Chairman Kim Il Sung in that great grand assembly against the U.S. aggressors. He energetically condemned the U.S. imperialists for violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia within her present borders.

This decision, which conforms to the aspirations and interests of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, voices the policy of friendliness and sincere support of the U.S. Government for Cambodia.

—resolutely demands that the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys stop their provocative acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, withdraw U.S. troops and let the Korean people settle by themselves their internal affairs.

(Continued page 6)



Ha Dong dyke (Quang Ninh province) destroyed by U.S. air raids in July 1966

A NEW DEVELOPMENT OF THE MILITARY SOLIDARITY BETWEEN THE D.R.V. AND CAMBODIA

A SPLENDID MANIFESTATION OF VIETNAM—CAMBODIA FRATERNAL FRIENDSHIP

SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK
Head of State of Cambodia
Phnom Penh

THE Vietnamese people profoundly rejoice at the decision taken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Royal Cambodian Government to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and in my own name, I wish to convey to Samdech the Royal King and the fraternal Khmer people, my warmest congratulations.

The Vietnamese people and the Khmer people are comrades-in-arms and brothers in the struggle against the common enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, in whose ranks they have always supported and encouraged each other. We have always upheld the principles of independence and territorial integrity.

On the occasion, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and in my own name, I wish to convey to Samdech the Royal King and the fraternal Khmer people, my warmest congratulations.

The Vietnamese and Cambodian people are brothers in arms, in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and their struggle is the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

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vation. The Vietnamese people particularly thank Head of State Sihanouk for his great contribution to the strengthening of the Vietnam—Cambodia comradery-in-arms.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the D.R.V. and the Kingdom of Cambodia constitutes a new splendid development in the friendly relations between Vietnam and Cambodia and among the Indo-Chinese peoples in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges. The militant struggle of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples is an important factor ensuring the victory of the three countries in the struggle against the common enemy.

AN HISTORIC EVENT:

SOUTH VIETNAM N.F.L. PERMANENT REPRESENTATION SET UP IN PHNOM PENH

ACCORDING to G.P.X., the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Government of the D.R.V. have agreed to publish the following communiqué on June 22, 1967:

"Desirous of further strengthening and furthering the solidarity and friendly relations between the two nations, the Vietnamese people and the Government of the D.R.V., who are engaged in the danting struggle of the Cambodian Government and people, and the Royal Cambodian Government and people, the N.F.L. representative will enjoy all privileges and immunities of any official diplomatic representative.

The N.F.L. representative will be appointed to represent the South Vietnamese people in Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia, and will be given all powers as are granted to an ambassador of the South Vietnamese Government.

The communiqué made public today simultaneously in Phnom Penh and in the capitals of the time-honored and ancient countries of the two peoples and the above-mentioned historic events. It is a splendid manifestation of the friendly relations of the two peoples of the South Vietnamese people, N.F.L., the Khmer people, and the Royal Cambodian Government.

This decision, which conforms to the aspirations and interests of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, voices the policy of friendliness and sincere support of the South Vietnamese and Cambodian people, and the Royal Cambodian Government.

The resolution, which is a sensible one, demands that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges stop their provocations against the South Vietnamese people.

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One Year after the First U.S. Air Raids on Hanoi and Haiphong (June 29, 1966)

A FEW ASPECTS OF DAILY LIFE in HANOI

THE process of transformation of daily life in Hanoi, which began so soon as soon as the Americans started their war of aerial destruction on North Vietnam, has accelerated since the first raids on the capital city, a year ago. At present Hanoi has been turned into a steel fortress able to withstand the heaviest of aerial bombardment.

The anti-aircraft defense system has been considerably reinforced to date over a hundred U.S. planes have been shot down and anti-air rail shelters, cutouts and individual, dot gardens, yards and street pavements.

There are now much less people in the streets and the houses than before. Children, old folk and a good part of factory workers and professionals have been evacuated.

At some time of day, the streets are almost empty. Markets and stores are open only at certain hours, either in early morning or late afternoon.

Unusual calm reigns in the schools and industrial quar-

ters, formerly so animated in the case of most factories, only a few buildings, sometimes a few workshops, are left, the rest having been dispersed in the countryside.

In place of the three big bus stations from which fanned out the various long or short distance routes there are now a multitude of stations, one for each line. The trade services have completed the organization of a vast network of cooperatives, sugar, meat, vegetables, prepared foods, and articles of daily use. What the people of Hanoi appreciate most is the sending of mobile clinics into the various residential blocks. On getting out of your factory or office, or on getting to a relative's or a friend's you can buy a packet of sugar, a piece of soap, a pair of sandals or socks, or a copy of a book that has just come out. It is on such occasions that the Hanoian fully sees the advantages of the "decentralization of life" and the "flexibility of Government instructions." If one examines the question more closely, one will see that such measures as the

dispersion of factories, schools, administrative services, including libraries, and the evacuation of children, old people and part of the office personnel are part of the people's war and contribute by Washington to disorganize the life and health of our people.

Prudent people are still too slow to take shelter or too quick to stick out their heads to watch the exploits of our anti-aircraft batteries. When the all-clear sounds, everyone resumes his or her normal activities. Song, dance and theatrical ensembles in factories, construction sites, government departments, handicraft co-operatives, etc., group thousands of amateur artists, composers, writers and stage-managers from the popular masses. Theatres and cinemas are always full. The various performances—among them the Spring Festival—Patriotic, still open—attract large crowds of visitors. At the last painting competition, the number of works presented by skilled workers rose to 1,000, that is twice as many as in 1965.

In the evening, in complementary education classes for grown-ups, heads are again bent over books of mathematics, physics or chemistry. End-of-year exams are all finished, and candidates with grey temples, are waiting for the results as the

people have inflicted loss of life and property."

But what is true is that our war people's morale is not affected in the least. On the contrary, as recognised by the men in Washington, the crimes committed by the Americans only strengthen our people's determination to fight and defeat American aggression. The command of the people of Hanoi, and of the whole

of Vietnam, springs from the identity of views between the people and the government as regards the objectives of struggle, which have remained the same ever since 1945. As said President Ho Chi Minh in his Appeals of December 30, 1966 and July 17, 1966:

"Rather endure any kind of sacrifice than return to slavery." This is far more precious than independence and freedom!"

Painted by H. Commandant, the operation on May 11, 1967



A good production of rice

PROGRESS IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD

AGRICULTURE:

In province, 13 districts, 1 town, 21 villages, over 1,000 cooperative farms and 100 percent of paddy in 1966 (including 60 co-operatives which got over 6 tons, 4 co-operatives over 7 tons). In 1966 the area grown to subsidiary crops increased by 1.4 percent and soya beans by 4.7 percent compared with 1965.

474 million trees were planted in two years.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Compared with 1965, in 1966 pigs increased by 6.1 percent. Pig rearing collectively increased by 4.9 percent.

HYDRAULIC WORK:

80 percent of rice-growing areas were irrigated, 35 percent of ricefield had plot dykes and sector dykes.

COMMUNICATION:

10,700 km of rural roads were built on average in 1965 and 1966. 356,550 boats and carts were made in 1965 and 1966.

SMALL ENGINEERING:

3,800 agricultural co-operatives were equipped with small engineering.

CO-OPERATIVES:

94% of toiling peasant households joined 26,789 co-operatives, high-level co-operatives being embraced by 8 percent of households.

INDUSTRY:

In 1966 the local capital industrial construction increased by 3.3 times compared with 1965.

Local engineering network over 100 enterprises.

TECHNICAL WORKERS:

When they were 3.5 times over 1964. In 1966 they were 3.3 times over 1964.

TRADE:

In 1964 the supply and marketing co-operatives had 12,048 transaction offices. In 1965 the supply and marketing co-operatives had 13,000 transaction offices.

In 1964 State trade ran 2,053 shops. In 1965 State trade ran 3,479 shops.

Number of consumer goods: 1964: 200,000; 1965: 1,477,600.

LATEST NEWS

NAM DINH, HAIPHONG AND OTHER POPULOUS AREAS SAVAGEDLY ATTACKED

On June 26, at 4 p.m., many quarters of Haiphong city and populated villages in the vicinity were savagely attacked by U.S. explosive bombs and C.B.127. The British ship Kingford and Chinese ship Hoang Lien were hit.

BETWEEN June 22 and 23, Nam Dinh city was violently hit many times by 300 explosive bombs, delayed action bombs and C.B.127, causing 100 deaths and 127 wounded.

BETWEEN June 19 and 22, many populous areas of Hai Duong province were attacked by U.S. planes.

BETWEEN June 22 and 29, 15 U.S. planes were downed by our A.A. batteries, bringing the total number of planes downed over North Vietnam to 3,081.

SOUTH VIETNAM

No U.S. Base Immune from L.A.F. Blows



Held by H. Commandant, the operation on May 11, 1967

BIEN HOA AIRBASE SHELLED FOR THE 6th TIME

Hoa while three-tenths Bien Hoa command zone C, our revolution base on top of that, the enemy set up a new observation post along the Dang Nai river to cope with an eventual raid into their airbase. The Americans have advanced observation posts V, reported. The command post of Bien Hoa airbase has come back to its base. North of the airfield a flight of reconnaissance planes has just landed. Nothing

takes as well as the number of shells to be used in the first round. And the local commander checked the airbase for the beginning.

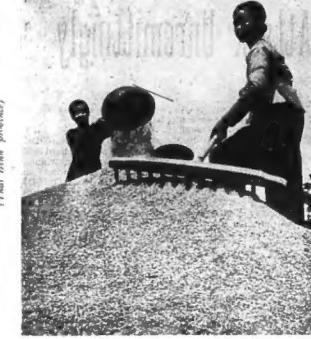
... Here is Bien Hoa airfield, U.S. first-class base living 3 kilometers north of Bien Hoa town, 30 kilometers west of Saigon. The modern base covers a square area about 5 kilometers and has a runway 3 kilometers long, with landing grounds. About 100 aircraft are parked here, including 100 F-4 jets just landed over 100 F-4 jets just landed by the Americans to Nagas Cao Ky. West of the airfield is a large number of commands. Worthy of notice is that various strategic and tactical reasons, the command post is located in the middle of the airfield. As for the previous period, the command post is located in the middle of the airfield. Uncle Ho's birthday, I heard, the command post was moved to the H.Q. area and the runway as well. A number of ships fall on the power station, plant and the assembly plant. No plane can take off and fall on the power station. I ordered Section Y to open fire as planned after our artillery had nearly finished sending its second airbase.

"My joy is mixed with a fear that I could not go through my preparations to launch the attack. Time is short and the command staff is too tired. We must send a message to the mission and a discussion on the operational plan with all officers and soldiers. The more confidence in our victory. Indeed there cannot be a better way of fighting than to be surrounded by the people who are entranced with the task. Thus peoples expounded extremely judiciously to fire the target of the first shot. The number of shells required to strike the command post and the command post for import but no sooner had it arrived than another aircraft was set fire to the airbase. Who a close co-ordinated action!

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"Our artillery units were withdrawing according to plan when another flight of planes descended in. As Liang was shot down in time.

(Continued page 7)



7. The dry rice yard of Chau Neap, specialized in agriculture (Tuan Bien province)

A view of Bien Hoa airbase after the L.A.F. attack on May 11, 1967.

